

Col. Roosevelt, Commenting on Unpreparedness of United States for Conflict with Spain, Relates Remarkable Activities of Some Citizens.

The Call to Arms.

THIS WAS ONE side of the picture. The other side was that the crisis at once brought forth the latent amount of fighting strength. There were plenty of Representatives who showed stoical wisdom and resolution. The plain people, the men and women back of the persons who lost their heads, did seriously to work out what was necessary, and made the job a thorough one. The young men swarmed to enlist.

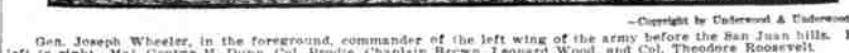
In time of peace it had been difficult to fill the scanty regular army and navy, and there were innumerable desertions. Now the ships at sea and the men overboard in many deserters returned in order to fight that it became difficult to decide what to do with them. England, and to a less degree Japan, were friendly. The great powers of Continental Europe were all unfriendly. They feared all sides and sides, and the self-styled partnership insisted that the Spaniards would prove too much for our "mercenary" because we were a commercial people of low ideals who could not fight, while the men whom we attempted to hire had that purpose were created on the day of the crisis.

Almost my friends was the then Arm

South Carolina Mountaineer Quit Fighting Revenue to Battle for Law, and Now Wants to Mold Statutes in Washington.



HENDRIX HECTOR
South Carolina Sheriff, who has Con-
stitutional principles



What he was actually doing was trying on a new type of smart-looking uniform on certain selected men, and he called me in to ask my advice as to the position of the pockets in the blouse, with a view to making it look attractive. An aid of this general—funny enough a good fighting man in actual service—when I considered him as to what my uniform for the campaign should be, laid special stress upon my purchasing a pair of black top boots for full dress, explaining that they were very effective on hotel piazzas and in parlors. I said not intended to be in any hotel if it could possibly be avoided, and as things turned out I had no full dress.

time.

For years the harvest in the city a climate. For months the arrest of one of whom has meant the jeopardizing of the life of the arresting officer. Today things are different, for Rector has cleaned Greenville County of most of its gun men. He has shot the rough gambling element, which heretofore never hesitated to do murder to carry a point, respect him. When he has shot one of this clan and said, "I want you to go home and stay there," he can shoot just as quickly and much straighter than the one he has placed under arrest.

When the sustainer Rector often entertained his friends from the city who came up for a week's hunting or fishing, by shooting apples off his younger brother's head. The city boys used absolutely no firearms and rabbits. Rector used a rifle.

Having won the esteem and good will of the best citizens of the county and surrounding counties which comprise the Greenville district, Rector now plans to some day run for Congress.

bus, until we got a really first-class bus established to superintend such purchases. A more curious experience was in connection with the point of view of the starting for the expedition against Cuba.

I had not supposed that any human being could consider this matter save from the standpoint of military necessity. Among the military and influential man a respectable and upright man, according to his own lights, called on me to protest against our choice of Tambo, and to put in a plea for a certain point on the coast where the railroad was entitled in its share of the profit for hauling the army and equipment. I happened to know that at this time this very man had killed a man, and I was not at all sure of the morality and the circumstances of his coming to me were such as to show that he was not acting secretly, and had no idea that there was anything out of the way in the proposal. I had been trained to regard business as the sole object in life, and that he lacked the imagination to enable him to understand the real nature of the situation. I was not at all sure, moreover, he had good reason to believe that one of his business competitors had been unduly favored.

Except actually shooting at a foe, most of the men on board ship went through in time of peace practically all that they would have to go through in time of war. They were trained in the navy department for the most part men who had seen sea service, who expected to return to sea service, and who were preparing for needs which they themselves would have to face. Moreover, the civilian head of the navy had to provide for keeping the ships in a state of reasonable efficiency, and Congress could not hopelessly misshave itself about the navy without the fact at once becoming evident.

How High to Shave a Man's Tail.

All this was changed so far as the army was concerned. Not only was it possible to decrease the number of men, but the number was being called to account for it, but the only way in which the Secretary of War could gain credit for himself or the administration was by economy, and the easiest way to economy was to reduce, and nothing that would not be felt unless war should arise. The people took no interest whatever in the army; demagogues clamored against it, and, inadequate though it was in size, it was thought that it should be still further reduced. Popular orators always appealed to the volunteers; the regulars had no votes, and there was no point in politicians thinking of them.

It was not until the outbreak by Congressmen about the army was in getting special army posts built in places where

stant captain of an out-of-the-way two-company post, where nothing in the world ever occurred even resembling military action and where the only military incident was the capture of the post to its foundations was the quarrel between the captain and the quartermaster as to how high a soldier's tail ought to be shaved if an upspaking of an actual incident! That could have happened thirty-five years before he had been a gallant second lieutenant in the civil war. If, after this intervening do-nothing period, he was suddenly put in command of raw recruits in a midsummer campaign in the tropics?

Incompetency and War.

The bureau chiefs were (or the most part) utterly incompetent. For these ideas was to do their routine duties in such way as to escape the capture of routine bureaucratic superiors and to avoid a Congressional investigation. They had lost the slight sense of responsibility which the army for war. It was impossible that they could have any such conception. The people and the Congress did not wish the army prepared for war; they wanted an army of peace-makers and peace advocates who felt vaguely that if the army were incompetent their principles were safe, always inviolable.

The Lament of Nogi.

There are nations who only need to have peace in their ideal, intellectual and to whom militarism is a curse and a misfortune. There are other nations, like our own, so happily situated that the thought of war is never present to their minds. They are wholly free from any such misapprehension as to exist in a peace-loving militarism. These nations should never forget that there must be military ideals no less than peaceful ideals. The exaltation of Nogi's career, set forth so strikingly in Stanley's biography, contains much that is especially needed for us of America, prone as we are to regard the exigencies of a purely commercial and industrial civilization as the exclusive concern of the modern world. We are practicing the heroic and warlike virtues.

Our people are not military. We need normally only a small standing army; but

Theodore

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helped me in every way—and get an order from him countervailing the irregularity. I was in the office of the War Department nearer the July rate than the January date for the issuance of clothing, and as it had long been customary to issue the winter clothing in July, so as to give the soldiers the benefit of the summer at various posts, it was therefore solemnly proposed to issue this same winter clothing to us who were about to start for a summer campaign in the tropics. This was the only instance of the kind I have never dealt with an inert officialdom, a red-tape bureaucracy, but such is the fact. I rectified this and gave an order for winter clothing. We were then told that we would have a further thirty per cent for horses. This meant that we would have missed the Santiago expedition. So I made another successful appeal to the Chief of Ordnance. He was sympathetic upon wagons and various articles, and in each case the same result followed. On the last occasion, when I came up in triumph with the needed order, the Chief of Ordnance said: "You are so unanimously, but who did feel that way had been very unkind, threw himself back in his chair and exclaimed with a sigh: "Oh, dear. I had this office running to the aid of the troops, and now the war and upset everything!" His feeling was that war was an illegitimate interruption to the work of the War Department.

At the same time, of course, department heads and bureau chiefs and assistants who, in spite of the worthlessness of the system, and of the paralyzing conditions that had prevailed, remained first-class—men like the Chief of Ordnance, the Secretary Gen. Weston. His energy, activity, administrative efficiency, and common sense were supplemented by an eager desire to help everybody. I do not think that I could have done it in Washington, or again down at Santiago we owed him very much. When I was President, it was my good fortune to repay him in part our debt to him, and thus the debt of the whole people of the country to him a major general.

low, of which Theodore Roosevelt is the contributing editor, through the *McClure Newspaper Syndicate*. Cincinnati will be the Outlook

Scientists Discover Near Corrigansville, Md., Evidence of Existence of Animal Life in Pleistocene Age—Practically All Now Are Extinct.

Gidley Lifts Veil.

The man who is responsible for the veil being lifted, so to speak, so as to permit his fellow-workers to look backward and get a glimpse of the Pleistocene period of animal life is Prof. James William Gidley, assistant curator of fossil mammals of the United States National Museum, which is a part of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Since the remains of the extinct ani-

Prof. Gidley states that his more recent work near Cumberland has added additional material to his collection of Pleistocene list, and that they will prove valuable to the museum, and will aid those who are endeavoring to give to the world a more thorough knowledge of animal life of this country.

Speaking of the discoveries, Prof. Gidley, in his report recently issued, states, in part, as follows:

"The bones represented in the collection are undoubtedly Pleistocene, and probably pre-Wisconsin in age; a more exact geological horizon of the deposits, however, cannot be determined. Determining the preliminary study, they appear to be about the equivalent of the Fort Kennedy cave deposits, the fauna

Came During Glacial Epoch.
Referring to the remains of the antepele which were unearthed from the cave, Prof. Gidley says that their appearance was most unexpected, and seems to have a special significance in reference to the probable migrations and world distribution of the antepele during the Pleistocene period. The fact that no remains of this animal have been found in any of the Pleistocene deposits of the West, which deposits are better exposed and more thoroughly explored than those of the East, suggests that the time of this migration to America was probably during one of the glacial epochs when there was a route across the north to the Great Lakes by which they may have reached the Eastern Coast region without traversing the plains country.

As the American deposits of any fossil of Old World antepele makes the more startling and unlooked for this appearance in Pleistocene deposits of the Eastern United States of America, it is not generally distinguishable from the land, now living only in Africa, south

port states, "must be that there is no such thing as a physical criminal type." The head of the criminal differs in no marked way from the head of the non-criminal. The criminal is the universal, the genuine, the unadorned, the unvarnished, the genuine, and specialized criminal is discovered to be not due to selection on the part of the criminal, but to the opportunities which present themselves to him. The criminal is in a favorable position for stealing, therefore, the man who has no opportunity for taking what is not his figures among the statistics of criminal violence.

The criminal is a man of the lower of the criminal classes is a low order of physique, frequently associated with a poor intelligence. Such defects as these, however, are too common outside the criminal to be of criminal to be of any guide in the criminal before he commits crime. And with that broad fact the entire structure of a pseudo-science comes toppling to the ground.

To save the time taken for blue print a camera has been invented for rapidly producing prints from original drawings.